11 Lafayette: His name will ever be revered by the ! friends of liberty .- [Lafayette's March. 12 The memory of Chief Justice Marshall.-[The Bottel of Sir John Moore.

Borial of Sir John Stoore.

13 The Fair: A galaxy of light to guide us through tials and tribulations; we honor, love and respect them. -[ls there a heart that never loved? VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By G W. Munlord. The Statesmen of '76: From whom, was from a mine of magic store, we drew

By Serg t C. W. Macmurdo, (R. L. I. B.) Rich-mend and Frederickburg: Not Metropolitan City and Frederick But now near neighbors and sister towns, and their noble volunteer corps brother soldiers Dr. Garland, (Surgeon of the Fredericksburg Guards) The Richmond Blues, with the Orator of the pay at their head: May they live to enjoy many similar returns of this day, "without the alloy that saddens other

By Lieut Brown, (of the Public Guard) The Volunteers of Virginia: You receive but little encouragement from the State Legislature. Your own patriotism a laccomplish more than laws. By a constant interchanging of military civilities, it will produce a military and friendship that will be remembered when the laws are forgotten.

By E H Richards. (O. S R L I B) Our friends. the Volunteers of Fredericksburg : The standard which ther unfurl, like Aston's rod of old, will bud and blossom

By Lieutenant W. H. Murphy, (of the Fredericksburg Guards) The Railroad: The connecting link of our sister cities -and although we have safely "rode on a thus far, our Richmond friends must follow the ex ample by changing the direction of the line of march th next Anniversary.

By Lieut Geo H Tompkins, (R. L. I. B.) The reader of the Declaration of Independence: In him we recognise car old commander. The voice of '93 will again call by Thomas Tyrer, (R. L. 1. B.) The Military and

entrens of Fredericksburg and Petersburg: Their hos-pitality are only equalled by their well-known patriot-By Sergeant Allen, (R L I B) The Military Hall: The decentions will show the ladies were with us. By Ensign Wellford, of the Fredericksburg Guards.

The feelings which glow for the gentler sex : May they ever be cherished. By C. W. Poitiaux. (R. L. I. B.) Unanmity and good feeling amongst Volunteer Companies-when that exisis "all's well.

By J. H. Strobia, (an old Blue) The Memory of Chaf Justice Marshall, the Biographer of Washington: hears of those who knew him best.

By J. Smith. jr., (an old Blue) Henry Clay and Daniel Webster: Men that any country should be

proud of. By Lieut. W. H Murphy, of the Fredericksburg Guards. The Volunteer Companies of Richmond: As much distinguished for their military discipline and

spirit, as they are for their unreserved and elegant hos By John F. Regnault, (R. L. I. B.) The ladies that greeted us at the dance last fourth of July: A bumper, a full bumper to the ladies of Fredericksburg.

By Ensign Osborne, of the Fredericksburg Grays The Bond of Union: May the Fredericksburg and Richmond Volunteers never break the compact.

By R. H. Crump, of Mississippi. The Volunteer Companies of Virginia: Their discipline and martial appearance, as exhibited this day, give full assurance

that they will ever support her proud motto, "Sic Semper Tyrannis."
By M. H. Crump, O S. of the Guards. May the possitality extended by the Richmond Blues this day, ever remain indelibly imprinted upon the mind of every member of the Fredericksburg Guards

sen frends of Petersburg and Portsmouth: The former we have—the latter cannot be forgotten

By W. B. Allegre, (of the Blues) The Fredericks
burg Volunteers: When we say to them "welcome!" we do so with our hands upon our breasts-for the wor comes with warmth and sincerity from the heart.
By J. Harrold, (R. L. I. B.) Our Guests: We gree them with a Soldier's heart and with a Soldier's wel

Capt. G. R Myers, (an old Blue) The Fredericks burg Volunteers: We have often heard of them, but now we know them. By Jao. Young (R. L. I. B.) Our forefathers: Who bold hearts and fearless hands wrought out the great

work of emancipation; their matchless virtues will contime to animate the hopes and cheer the hearts of the oppressed of every clime.

By R. M. Burton, (R. L. I. B.) Our Brother Volumteers of Fredericksburg: Boon companions and good

By R. Whiting. (R. L I B.) Virginia, our Home-Is there a heart so cold, so deed,
Which never to itself both suid,
This is my own, my native land?
Ry Lieutenant Thomas U. Dudley, (R. L. I. B.)—

Washington and Marshall: Immortal spirits from which we should draw light to guide us through this genera By Thes Lambert, (an old Blue) Internal Improve-

ment: We this day enjoy, in an eminent degree, one of is many advantages -that of uniting as friends those who might otherwise remain at a perpetual distance. D. C. I. Wortham fold mamb brate: The Anniversary of our guests-May they see many returns.

By Thomas W. Cleland, (an old Blue) Freedom of Opinion, like the fabled dragon's teeth, brought forth

By Thos S Taylor, (R. L. I B.) To the Memory o one who has for years been a welcome and honored guest atour board on our Anniversary celebrations—a man of "infinite test." and "who was wont to set the table in a toar - Maj Somuel Jordan Winston. By John H. Cook, (an old Blue.) The United States:

armed men.

May their union be perpetual, and each glory in promoting the prosperity of the whole.
Pv S Denoon, (an old Blue) The Memory of Spen er Roane: The great advocate of the Judiciary of Vir-

By T. Atkirson, (R. L. I. B.) May the 4th day of July 1776 be as deeply cherished, and its benefits as highly appreciated by the rising generation, as it is by [We regret to state that several toasts given at the dinner were lost or mislaid - among which was one by Cap-

tain Jackson of the Fredericksburg Guards] Celebration by the WASHINGTON RIFLE CORPS. After the parade, the Riflemen, commanded by Lieut Haskins, and their invited guests repaired to the Co lumbian Hotel, where the Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. Lyons, with a few happy prefatory remarks, and the company sat down to a m

ous dinner prepared by the proprietors of that excellent establishment, (Messre Sublett & Co) 1 The Day: Men and parties change, but the principles which consecrate this day remain. Let it be forever

hallowed 2. The Declaration of Independence: The deed of American emancipation-The rich inheritance which it conveys, has been well improved. While the people are true to themselves, it will be carefully defended

3 The Memory of Geo. Washington: In life the wisest, purest, bravest-in death, first in the grateful recollections of his country. None have claimed to be his equal, though some have vainly aspired to be his "second 4 The Herces and Statesmen of the Revolution Justly to be regarded as benefactors of the human race, for what civilized country feels not the influence of their deeds? When we cease to venerate them, Liberty will

have lost its charm, and slavery become a solace 5. Liberty : The great and inalienable right of manthe first great end of every good Government-Who does not value it, is a slave-who would not defend it, is a coward- Who would betray it, would rob his chil dren of their birthright-A wretch without hope or

6. The Union of the States : Like the air we breathe made to preserve us, and necessary to our healthful exstence; but it may become so infected that we cannot him who shall selfishly pervert or break it, eternal in-

famy.
7. The Rights of the States: Like the elements which compose the air: remove but one of these, or destroy its proportion, and the healthful action of the whole is lost. 5. The People: The true and only legitimate source power-honest in purpose, and, when properly in formed, correct in judgment. The demagague who

would dupe them to serve a party, is a traitor to his country. The Currency: The medium of exchange among people, designed for their use and convenience; that

which is fit for them, is good enough for "their trustees and servants 10. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures: The body and its members: Neither can be well without the other. He designs not the good of either, who would

tray the parts against each other.

11. The Interval Improvement of our State: The true Conservative principle. Upon it all parties may and

ought to unite. Like the slothful servant, shall we bury the talent which a beneficent master has bestowed-or, like the faithful steward, shall we improve it? 12 Our Brother Soldiers of this City: Distinguished alike as citizens and soldiers. The country needs no

better bulwark. 13 The Army and Navy of the U. S.: Gallant and patriotic; ever ready to meet, and always equal to an open stemy: against the secret foe no courage can prevail.—

ourn over their shattered condition. 14. Woman. Fines Coronat Opus: "With Goddens like demeanor forth she went, Not unattended; for on her as a queen

A pump of winning grace waited still:— Giver of all things fair—the fairest this Of all thy gifts." VOLUNTEER TOASTS. By Captain Lyons. John Campbell, late Treasurer of the United States. The honest and faithful guardian of the public Treasury, basely sacrificed to serve a partywhat qualities are expected in his successor? By Lieut. Haskins. Gen. Winfield Scott: Who has on by his wisdom and firmness the proud title of the

Virginia hails with pride her dis-

"great pacificator."

By C. Robinson. Reform in the political Prese: More | from the wisdom of our ancestors, nor from the councils fairness and accuracy in its statements—more ability in maintaining its opinions—and less violence and abuse.
Reply by J. S. Gallaher. The Bar: May it too feel the salutary influence of Reform, and learn that there is too much license (often) in the tongue as well as the Press. By Thomas Ritchie, Esq. The Great Principles of the Declaration of American Independence: Consecra-

collection of their benefits, let us swear to defend them, and "mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred henor." By Lieut August. The Union of the States: The wise means to effect a great end; like the arch, it is made stronger by external pressure, and is endangered only by blows from within.

ed by the blood of our Fathers, and endeared by the re-

By Lieut Sizer. Education : An enlightened public mind essential to well regulated liberty.

By Lieut Clarke: Our first Captain, Wm. H. Rich-

ardson: Respected and beloved by the Washington Rifle Corps for his extensive military acquirements, and his gentlemanly deportment while commander of this Corps By the Corps. The Governor of Virginia: An honest independent and faithful public servant; political backs may denounce him, but the people will applaud him.

By the Corps. James W. Dibrell, late Commander

of the Washington Rifle Corps: The accomplished soldier and enlightened citizen; a speedy restoration of his health

By Corporal Knowles. Our former Captain, Wm. H. Richardson: We ever greet him at the board with joy, as one of the "old twenty-four." By Sergeant Bargamin. The Day we celebrate: Its

Memory can never die, for it is indissolubly associated with the dearest rights which a free people can enjoy. By Corporal Knowles. Our Guests. We tender our congratulations and beg to express the pleasure we feel in uniting with them to celebrate this Fourth of July. By James M. Meredith. The memory of the limnortal Washington: The return of each anniversary renews

and freshens the gratitude of every heart. By one of the Rifle Corps. Virginis: Mother of heroes and statesmen: Her soil, enriched by the blood of Revolutionary Patriots, yet brings forth good fruit. By Judge Stanard. The public Domain: The com mon property of all the States, and justly applied, the

means of countless blessings. It will prove a curse if

used to tempt the new, to betray the rights and interests of the old States. By Daniel Call, Esq, an invited guest. The Day celebrate, and the Memory of General Washington whose eminent services secured it alike to us and

to himself: The eternal remembrance of a grateful

country, with the applause of nations, for
"The friend of mankind, mankind was his friend,"
Still blessing his name, auto his life's end;
And his Death (when it came) the Union doplored;
Itumanity wept and his mem'ry ador'd!
When the Petersburg Volunteers (who arrived in town unexpectedly, and were invited to join,) entered

and were seated. The fellowing toast was proposed by the Captain, and drunk with enthusiasm : "The Petersburg Volunteers: Where the defenders of

To which Lieutenant Mason, of one of the Petersburg companies, replied: The Volunteers of Richmond : As distinguished for

our country are respected, they will be always wel-

their bospitality as chivalry.
By Captain J. D. Munlord of the Greys-The Volunteer Companies of the Old Dominion: "The Greva" will be proud of a post in a line, where the worthiest citizen in the paths of peace, is the truest soldier on the

battle field.

By P. Oliver, W. R. C. May harmony exist in the councils of the nation. By R. L. Mosby. Henry Clay, the Patriot and States man: His services will be appreciated by his grateful

By Corp'l R. E. Allen. Capt. Jav W. Dibrell: Though no longer our commander, his praiseworthy sacrifices and untiring exertions to advance the interests of this company, will long be remembered by every member of By Sergt. Geo. Bargamin, W. R. C. The Motto of

Patrick Henry: "Give me Liberty, or give me Death."
By Corporal J. E. Riddick. The Fair: The best treasure of a soldier's heart. His support in war, his solace By Ro. L. Irby, W. R. C. The Constitution of the

U. S : Framed for the government of a Confederacy of Independent States. Let it not be perverted from its By Jacob Ezekiel. Washington Rifle Corps: Health,

happiness and prosperity to the officers and members By a member of the W R. C. Woman: Man's best companion in health, his best nurse in affliction.

COMMUNICATED LITTLE TENNESSEE, Grayson co., June 26, 1839. To GEORGE W. HOPKINS.

Dear Sir-As one of your constituents, and by the request of many others, I am induced to ask you a few questions. I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance with you. I never saw you but once, and that was at our Merch Court. It was late in the day when I got to Court, living 30 miles from our C. H. You had concluded your speech, and Mr. Leftwich was addressing the people. I heard you make a few remarks in reply to some charges brought against you. You said, you were in favor of the present Administration. You only States had furnished, and turned the cherished expectadiffered with it on the Sub Treasury. You would sustain it, when in your opinion it was right, and condemn it when wrong. You said, there was a great deal of cor-ruption in the fiscal operations of the General Govern-ment; a great waste of the public money. One instance was on the frontier, where the agent in the employ of the Government bought for the use of the army a large quantity of corn, and when the army was moved or dismissed, this corn was bought at the rate of Or 10s 6d. A bushel could be sold out to the people at or about cost, in small lots; but the agents would not sell in small lots, and put it up in such large lots that the planters could not become the purchasers, and it was bought by the agents themselves at the reduced price of nine pence a bushel, and they sold the same corn out on their own account at or about cost, depriving the General Government of half a million and upwards of dollars And you said you had the documents with you to prove

Sir, is Mr. Van Buren to be blamed for the misconduct of the officers under him, for their villainy? Certainly not. But when the misconduct of such officers comes within his knowledge, if he continues them in office, he certainly encourages corruption. Sir. as regards the public money, we know the President cannot dollar without Congress first making appropriations, and then for specific objects, for which it was intended .-Seeing you classed with the Federal Whigs, such as Wm. C. Rives, Watkins Leigh, Garland, and others of their party-you laying still and these charges harped in your ears every day, and not contradicting them, makes us feel that we have elected the man to defeat our party. I have been one of the warmest supporters you had in the district. Had I seen your course on the Investigat ing Committee-voting with Mr. Wise, the Federal Whig trumpeter, I assure you I should not take the interest in your election I have done. You know your district is Democratic Republican, entirely favorable to the

Administration. Can we, or shall we be misrepresented? Are you in favor of Wm. C. Rives being elected our United States Senator? Are you in favor of electing a Whig Governor or a Conservative - which amounts to the same : Are you in favor of Henry Clay with his fifty million

Bank, as our next President? Are you in favor of a United States' Bank, or depo the money of Government in well regulated State Banks-limiting them not to issue a note of a less denomination than ten dollars, and binding them not to discount one dollar on the strength of the deposites, and paying them for their services?

Sir, plain and candid answers to these questions, we through the Richmond Enquirer-and if you are as hostile to that paper as you are to the Globe, we request Mr. Ritchie to forward you a paper containing this Card. We remain.

YOUR CONSTITUENTS. By JOHN CARROLL By John Carrott.

The Wythe, Abingdon and Finesstle papers will please copy this Card.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. (No. 11.) To conciliate the opulent classes of society, to pam

per their avarice, to extend their sway, and to bind them by the ties of interest and the allurements of wealth, to support the measures of the Federal Government, corruption gave birth to the National Bank,-that illegitimate monster, which dry nursed the thoughtless In his first report to the Congress of the U States, in

favor of a National Bank, General Hamilton boldly avowed, that "such a Bank was not a mere matter of private property, but a POLITICAL MACHINE of the highest importance to the State."

This candid avowal was eagerly seized and cordially embraced by the Monarchists and Federalists, who, to secure themselves in power and place, passed, in 1791, the Bill to incorporate, for twenty years, the Bank of the United States, with a capital of ten millions of dollars. Brought into existence by a party vote, that po-tent and formidable engine, the Bank, acted for its poli tical friends with speed, energy and effect; and mightily contributed to organize into distinct and visible forms, se great antagonistical parties that have ever since shaken, with fearful forebodings, the union and safety o the States

While Washington lived, the vigor of his arm, the power of his name, the pure austerity of his immortal character, chilled ambition into apathy, and awed her reptile broad into secrecy and sleep. His sudden death was a bright, suspicious day to political adders, and brought them forth in thick and hissing profusion, to sting the public liberties. Then, the monarchical myrmidons of incorporated wealth began to give a direction to public opinion, through a control of the currency and the agencies of political finance; and enabled the Federal party, who created the Bank, to persevere in the monstrous disposition to fasten on the country public principles that had no root in the Constitution-no sanction

*Judge Marshall, in his Life of Washington, says "the Bank contributed to that complete organization of those distinct and visible parties, which, in their long and dubious conflict for power, have since shaken the United States to their centre."

mischievous dispositions of the heart are sometimes baf fled by a strange confusion of the head, which often makes a politician presumptuous without skill, arrogant without gain, and fantastically impotent, save only in the inevitable ter dency to harm himself.

Even the Back failed to consecrate, for any conside roble duration, the disastrous blunders and appalling schemes of the clder Adams, who had certain fixed points of character which tended naturally to the de triment of any cause of which he was the chief, and o any administration of which he was the head, and whose ill-humors and jealousies greatly distracted the supporters of the Government.*
This vain and passionate man -this ill starred Presi

dent, and impotent leader of the Federal party, acted like an incapable and licedless chyonst, who, in the fer-vor of experimental zeal is continually pouring his peril ous fluids from one vessel into another-corking down some quantity of postiferous and inflammatory stuff, till some unlucky accident - some desperate blunder, sets the whole into a flame, and blows up the laboratory and the chymist too.

But the banking laboratory survived the fortunes of the political chymist, and lasted the full period of time for which it was constructed. But after the hoops and stanchions, which passive obedience to the laws had onabled the Federalists to fasten around this formidable engine, fell off from its support, it exploded, in 1811, under the resolute action and concentrated pressure of

the Republican party
Yet, this favorite scheme of Federal finance was ne ver abandoned nor forgotten, even in the darkest hour of its prostrate condition and withered fame; but was carefully preserved, till some disastrous crisis in our national affairs should call it into action again, and stamp it as the ostensive saviour of the national credit.

During that period of Mr. Jefferson's administration, when the hostile encroachments of Great Britain on our maritime rights had suspended the foreign relations of this country, and roused the people to a spirit of resistance, the non-intercourse act, the embargo, and every efficient measure calculated to uphold the honor and independence of this country received the cordial approbation and continual support of the Administration par-And when the national renown of the confederated States could endure no further wrongs; when the folly and injustice of England had driven the blessings of honorable peace from the land, Mr. Madison advised the War which the nation declared in 1812, and the Repub licans supported it with zeal, wisdom, perseverance and success. Throughout the period of the restrictive system, the forbearance of our peace-loving people their aversion to war, were strikingly illustrated in a patient endurance of their pecuniary sacrifices and painful embarrassments. These became, of necessity, greatly aggravated by the unavoidable calamities of war that endured for several years-a war, that deranged our individual and national finances-disconcerted the whole order of our foreign commerce and inter-nal trade, and gloriously tried and confirmed the power and permanency of our free institutions— But it is a potent fact, hostile to the advocates of a National Bank, and cheering to the opponents of such an institution, that the country passed, with accumulated honors, through that great crisis of our national fate, without the support or existence of any National Bank whatsoever: After a successful negotiation with England had bound up the demon of war in the chains of peace, and restored and invigorated our commercial relations with foreign powers, the national character of these confederated States reached a pitch of grandeur, solidity and strength, which would have sustained our credit and resuscitated our pecuniary affairs, without recourse to any unconstitutional expedient whatsoever. And the disciples of Jefferson—the advocates of funda-mental written laws, and all the lovers of our regulated freedom-that freedom for which Washington fought-Franklin counselled and Henry spoke-may deplore the woful hour when, in 1816, the genius of America cowred beneath the mercantile clamor for a National Bank; that monster, that had neither the ears, nor the eyes, nor the bowels of a patriot; and which turned into avarice the hearts of those who are nursed in its princi-

an institution, even when urged as a measure condu cive to the successful prosecution of a war for our national honor and independence. Yet, our annals record that this loud, mercenary, and portentous clamor, which was revived in the towns, soon after the peace, spread a pa nic over the land that intimidated the representatives of the people; and through groundless apprehension and alarm, coerced a bank from Congress and the President, when the nation reposed in a state of profound and prosperous peace with the various powers of the earth. Under the auspices of Mr. Madison the Republicans had, in 1811, put down the U. S. Bank; and encouraged a currency founded, principally, on the credit, the resources and agency of the local banks. This policy originated in a patriotic disposition to get the nation li berated from an unconstitutional measure; and at the same time to strengthen and conciliate the States, and to create among them an additional motive to support our federative system of government. The intention justified the risk; and the experiment succeeded in peaceful times But the rude, earthquake shock of war blasted the delicate system of finance which the

tions of the nation into chaos and desolution. If, instead of a credulous and hazardous dependence on the precarious ability and wisdom of the Banks-Banks, that soon forget their promises and obligations;wandered from their spheres, and proved to the work that they had no permanent power to encounter and sus tain the casualties of war - the nation had organized he own proper resources; invested the Tressury with the functions entrusted to the State Banks; issued its own paper and re-established the constitutional currency, for the Federal demands, the pretended necessity had never arisen to countenance the resort, in 1816, to a second Bank of the U. S

But the error was committed; and in the general desire to retrieve it, that old engine of political powerthe U S. Bank-was once more fabricated and brough forward to extricate the nation from her difficulties and embarrassments.

The necessity of respecitating the exhausted finance of the nation, became so obvious to every enlightened and patriotic mind that it diverted, for a season, th public attention from those cardinal and fundamenta rinciples which created and separated the two great olitical parties in the U.S. And many of the Repub icans voted for this Bank in 1816, under the expecta tion and belief, that such an institution might become the temporary supporter of Republican freedom-while many of the Federalists, from similar apprehensions

frowned on this darling offspring of their early love. On the 4th April, 1816, Mr. Webster, then in the H of Representatives, opposed the charter for a second of the U.S. and said it was a subject on which a great change of opinion had taken place on both sides of the House; and animadverted on what he called a compromise of principle on a great moneyed institution and the desertion not only of principles, but of friends which had characterized the proceedings on the bill. Ir his argument against the bill, he pointedly deprecated participation of the Government, in the direction and management of the Bank-and contended, that it the Government retained any influence over a great moneyed institution like the one then proposed, it could make any man subservient to its terms, and dictate the proceedings of the other Banks.

It would be useless and disingenuous, therefore, to dis-own the fact; for the debates in Congress, and the history and legislation of the country prove it, that some of the Republicans advocated the incorporation of the Bank in 816, because they saw no other way to extricate the Government from the irredeemable currency of the local banks; and that some of the Federalists opposed it from a jealous fear, that this favorite child of their ambition—the U.S. Bank—would cling to the fortunes of a Republican Administration, and help its new patrons and

supporters out of the troubles which the war had created A little experience, however, dispelled this idle fear and proved the calculations of both the contending parties to be groundless and vain. The needle to the pole was never more constant and true, than the direct tendency of incorporated wealth to foster and encourage the extravagant aspirations of the Federal party. natural allegiance to that party, the incorporated Aris-tocracy of the towns, cities and boroughs, can never be induced to stray We behold and feel this potent be induced to stray We behold and feel this potent Aristocracy now in the full display of conjoined and gigantic energies; knitted together compact and firm, from Boston to New Orleans-and exerting all the fearful conrivances of combined and concentrated power, to push from the Presidential chair, the able and unswerving

champion of the Republican cause. Accordingly, on the reconstruction of political parties the Bank of 1816 displayed its partizan character of the Federal side; and, at the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, in February 1825, opposed General Jackson, the candidate who had received to plurality of the free, spontaneous votes of the American that potent institution crossed the wishes of the multitude, resorted to illegal and profligate expedients to renew its charter, and to enlarge its sway; and waged insolent and haughty war against the free spirit of our institutions, and the public functionaries elected by the people to administer the Government.

All the Federalists, who loathed and rejected the Bank with a revulsion of stomach, in 1816, when the Repub-licans tried it as the extreme medicine of the body poli tic, advocate it zealously now, and look upon it as hopeful, salutary panacea that is to remove their politi cal ailments, and to revive their dejected spirits-to purge away all democracy from the national councils and to endow the sanguine and ambitious Whigs with vigor and ability to reach the national councils, and to rpetuate their sway beyond the power of fate.

And every candid and impartial man, acquainted with

perceive, that if the National Bank party ge poesession of the Government, they will forthwith orga size a great central moneyed power as the ally of the Government, and force it forward as a doughty, cold blooded, and mercenary champion, to snoth and to per suade, to cajole and to corrupt, to menace and to awe, to punish and to subdue, the multitude, as cold and selfish * Letter of Alexander Hamilton, concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Esq., President of the U. States

the progress of political events in this country, must

policy may suggest, until every pacific disposition and attempt to regenerate the Government, and restore the pristine purity of the Constitution, will be perilous and Every one who shall then derive any private from this unboly alliance of the Government with the Bank, will frown with appailing indignation on eve ry patriotic disposition to disturb it; and will loudly ceebrate, in prophetic strains, a restoration of the reign of

public glory and felicity.

An eminent stoicsman, who figured on the public stage-who advocated the late Bank of the United ates, and voluntarily retired from the blaze of glory to the peaceful shades of private life, has lately warned hi countrymen against the incorporation of another Bank "I will not disguise my opinion, that a Bank of the United States, established under the most favorable circo-ustances, however perfect, as a regulator of the cor-cency, is liable to become a very dangerous institution in the hands of the Federal Executive. But what could necessarily be the character of such a Bank of fifty mil lions, established in New York, under the present cir comstances of the country? BANK or so BANK is clear-ly the issue which is to decide the Presidential election, and to be decided by it. Such a Bank would be unavoid ably a mere engine in the hand of the ascendant party, a tremendous instrument of power and mischief, thus created and thus divided."

I invoke, too, the attention of my fellow citizens to the financial opinions of another eminent statesman from the same ferax ager magnorum virorum. The temple of Mr. Calhoun's mind is constructed on the Composite order of architecture-where you find, in happy combina tion, the strength, grandeur and sublimity of the Doric; the taste and refinement of the Ionic; and all the cle gant magnificence of the Corinthian style. His private character is so blameless and pure, that it is painful to blazon his incomparable fitness, and would raise his recollect the reckless and measureless obloquy with civic services and fame above all the sweepings of the which his political motives have been loaded by cenary myrmidons of incorporated wealth. But cold and shallow souls cannot comprehend the resolute enthusiasm, which animates a wise and virtuous man when he nobly dares to liberate the freedom of his country from the thraidom of banks. They may combine to make this proud pillar of their country's glory and independence totter to its fall; and to set up on its ruins ome paltry stuff-some frail, inglorious tenement of But let them remember, the wild and furious tornado, that lifts a pigmy to the summit of Chimborszo, leaves him but a pigmy still; and in the awful ferocity of its progress may sweep down the pyramids of Egypt into the valley of the Nile; but the colossal gran deur of the columns must still be there.

On the 19th September, 1837, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate on the bill to authorise the issue of Treasury Notes - adverted to the conflict that had arisen between a branch of the Government and the U.S. Bank. and said "he could not consent, after what had occurred to give to the bank a triumph over the Government, for ganized BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. such its adoption as the fiscal agent of the Government would necessarily be considered. It would degrade the Government in the eyes of our citizens and of the world, and go far to make that bank the Government itself." "He belonged to the State Rights party, which at all times from the beginning of the Government to this day, has been opposed to such an institution as uncon stitutional, inexpedient, and dangerous. They have ever dreaded the union of the political and moneyed power, and the central action of the Government to which it sisted their junction. Time and experience have con firmed the truth of their principles; and this above all other periods is the one at which it would be most dan gerous to depart from them. Acting on them, he had never given his countenance or support to a National Bank, but under a compulsion which he felt to be imperious, and never without an open declaration of his opinion as unfavorable to a bank.

"In supporting the bank of 1816, he openly declared that as a question de novo, he would be decidedly against the bank; and would be the last to give it his support -He also stated, that in supporting the bank then, he ielded to the accessity of the case, growing out of the then existing and long established connection between the Government and the banking system. He took the ground even at that early period, that so long as the connexion existed; so long as the Government received and paid away bank notes, as money, they were bound to regulare their value." "He found the connection in existence and established before his time, and over which he could have no control. He yielded to the necessity in order to correct the disordered state of the currency, which had fallen exclusively under the control of the State. He yielded to what he could not reverse, just and preserve that sacred instrument? If not, can any as any member of the Senate would, who might believe that Leuisiana was unconstitutionally admitted into the cessors, in relation to a bank, consecrate the measure Union, but who would, nevertheless, feel compelled to vote to extend the laws to that State, as one of its mem I laws? bers, on the ground that its admission was an act which, whether constitutional or unconstitutional, he could not

"In 1834, he said, he acted on the same principle, in proposing the renewal of the Bank charter for a short period. His object, as expressly avowed, was to use the Bank to break the connexion between the Government and the banking system gradually, in order to avert the catestrophe which has befallen us, and which he then clearly perceived. But the connexion which he believed o be irreversible in 1816, has now been broken by ope ration of law. It is now an open question. He felt numself free, for the first time, to choose his course on that important subject, and, in opposing a Bank, he acted in conformity to principles which he had entertained ever since he had fully investigated the subject." Here, then, is the historic account, and the concurring testimony of the eminent men who acted in the ecenes, to confirm the assertion that the Bank of the U S was

not only a financial agent, but a political machine, in the service of the Government; and that the advocates of the Bank plainly intended it to be such, and that it must necessarily become such under any Administration It is the settled determination of the opponents of Pre sident Van Buren, again to organize, if they can, this Federal engine of State, so perilous to Republican freedom-to invest it with a factitious and fraudulent import ance-and to bring it into our political contests with no vel and enlarged capabilities, and accelerated action in

Let no man aspire to Presidential honors now, and exprot the approbation of the great National Whig party, who has not firmly and cordially resolved to advocate National Bank.

This party supported John Quincy Adams, the Bank candidate, and made him the President in 1025, in defiance of the public will. And, in 1836, the mighty champion this party relied on to baffle Mr. Van Buren aut of the Presidency was Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison. another Bank candidate, and a warrior-statesman, too!brought forward and supported by the very politicians who had just before denounced our military chieftains as incompetent to civil rule, and dangerous to the na tional repose. And surely, no two rivels for the public approbation were better fitted by their principles and conduct to represent the political parties to which they respectively belonged. Gen. Harrison is a genuine scholar of the old Federal school-that school, in which Hamilton and Pickering, and Marshall and Ames, graduated as distinguished alumni in the political sciences of the day In former times, this gentleman was a member of the H of Representatives, and approved the objectionable mea-sures that dismissed the Federal party from the public confidence. And, in an elaborate Speech, which he vered at Cheviot, in Ohio, on the 4th July, 1533, and which was written, published, pamphletized, and widely circulated for the benefit of after times - he re asserted and promulgated afresh the early, formidable canons of his political church-advocated the power of Congress to incorporate a National Bank-the control of the Federal Judiciary over the other departments of the Ge neral Government-the power of that Government to foster and protect domestic manufactures by the imposition of onerous duties on the importation of foreign goods and merchandize into the U.S.; and to carry or internal improvements, through the various States, or the resources of the national purse-warmly approved and adupted as his own, the extravagant Federal doctrines which Mr. Webster delivered in the National Senate, in 1833, in support of the memorable Proclama ion of the 10th December, 1832, for the collection of the public revenue in South Carolina; rated the glory and importance of that Presidential manifesto far above the worth and glory of our victorious laurels in the bat tle of Orleans-and expressed his ardent solicitude, that the several States should consent to appropriate the whole surplus revenue of the General Government to the purchase and emancipation of every slave on which

he North American sun is allowed to shine. Such really were, and continue to be, the political oninions of Gen. Harrison; opinions boldly and gratui tously proclaimed; fairly recorded in the history of the times, and thoroughly weighed and estimated by the people of the U. S., long before the last Presidential lection. And, in the animated rivalry for the crown ing honors of the nation, the same principles and dispoitions were developed by the respective abettors of the Presidential contest, that have marked the political an ials of this country from the foundation of the Govern ment to the present hour.

No history has recorded a political departure of practice from profession that is more wide, memorable and direct than the one committed by the Whigs in their support of Gen. Harrison for the Presidential office .-That anomalous party deliberately formed an array of associated rivals; rivals who, in their notions about the public weal, had stood asunder like the poles; who never before did battle in a common cause; marched to the same tune; nor stacked arms upon the same ground;-Buren, the chosen champion of the Republican cause All the restless pageants of departed sway mustered together in one common camp under the venerable and imposing title of Whigs. Under the auspices of this ancient and popular name, they continually complained that exorbitant powers were claimed and exercised by the General Government-deprecated a prevalence of the popular partiality for military service; and seemed to consider the various perils that encompassed the national freedom and felicity, as condensed an deoncentra ted in the danger to States' Rights. Yet, with a per fect knowledge of the Federal latitudinous principles of Gen. Harrison-that he, too, like Gen. Jackson, had served in the national war-that war in which the ar rogance of England was rebuked and cloven down by patriotic spirit of America-they deliberately voted to elevate that military chieftain above all the worth and wisdom of the State Rights' men!

. Letter of the Honorable Goo. McDuffic.

It was idle all, -it was hypocritical mockery to cavil about principle or consistency. It mattered not, what the principles of General Harrison really were. It was sufficient that his putative popularity might enure to the benefit of his political supporters, and raise them to the summit. Power and place would compensate for any variance, however great, of actions from professions.

It was notorious, too, that the General had been al ways animated by the old, faithful, Federal zeal of the Hamiltonian school, and advocated the constitutional nower and the imperative duty of the General Govern ment, to incorporate a National Bank. These were the genuine orthodex qualifications which ensured to the old warrior politician of Ohio, the cordial support of

the Whiga. Yet the spirit which conquered in 1776, and which product d the civil revolution in 1801, animated the prople to assert and vindicate their rightful supremacy in 1836; and on the 4th of March 1837, Mr. Van Buret came into the Presidential office as the triumphant cham pion of the Republican cause.

Still the lingering star of the old General is visible

above the horizon, loathing to pale his ineffectual lustre, and to be eclipsed by any luminary that the changing scenes and fashions of the hour may invoke to usher in the goody dawn of Whigish victory and gratulations. In a country like this, averse to war, mere military merit, even of the glorious order, gives a very question able title to command in the highest civil trust, and in always offensive to politicians whose pretensions to the public approbation come greeting from the gentle paths of peace

Hence, those who follow the fortunes, and stimulate the ambition of Mr. Clay, and who, like him. prefer war, pestilence and famine," to a military chieftain camp,-above the Hero of Tippecanoe, and every body

'This thrice-tried, thrice-foiled candidate for the crowning honors of the nation, solicits once more the award

his fellow-men It is generally believed, and I believe is admitted, that Mr. Clay maintains and vindicates the political princi-ples of General Harrison; and that he really cherishes sort of fixed idea-deep-rooted in his towering ambi tion-that nothing but a National Bank can secure the peace, power and permanency of the confederated Union

in a speech which he delivered in the Senate, on the 21st May, 1838, in support of a petition which he pre-sented for a National Bank, he said, the believed the institution of a Bank of the United States under the authority of Congress, with power to establish branches, was required by the common good of the whole country that he was not particularly attached to any Bank, but to PRINCIPLES to the THING ITSELF to a well or thought that the constitutional power to incorporate such a Bank, ought no longer to be regarded as an open question. Stability is a necessary want of society. Among those who deny the power, there are many who admit the benefit of a Bank of the United States. Four times, and under the sway of all the political parties, have Congress deliberately affirmed its existence. Every department of the Government has again and again asserted it. Forty years acquiescence by the people uniformity every where in the value of the currency facility and economy in domestic exchange, and unex-ampled prosperity in the general business, of the country, with a Bank of the United States; and without it wild disorder in the currency, ruinous irregularity in domestic exchanges, and general prostration in the commerce and business of the nation, would seem to put the question at rest, if it is not to be perpetually agi The power has been sustained by tated the Father of his Country, by Madison, the Father of the Constitution—and by Marshall, the Father of the Judiciary. Precedents, if they are not to be blindly lowed, neither ought they to be wantonly despised.

They are the evidence of truth " Since the delivery and publication of this notable Speech, the friends of Mr. Clay have everywhere taken the cue, and are preparing to sustain his future course, and one of the most ardent, intimate and distinguished of them-the Hon. H A. Wise-has lately proclaimed from the hustings in Virginia, that it is the settled purpose of Mr. Clay, if elected to the Presidency, to recom mend to Congress to incorporate a Bank. (A.)

Is this dangerous political engine-the U S. Bankwarranted by any specific provision of the Constitution, or deducible from the principles which should illustrate practice of the Government, or sanction of our prede and invest it with the protection of our fundamental

roused the multitude, invoked the wisdom, and agitated the councils of this country for 40 years—notwithstanding the asserted acquiescence of the people in a National Bank, for that precise, same period of time. And there is no public character of the age, whom it does not bet ter become than Mr. Clay, to settle this great question in favor of the banking power of the Government, and to regard it as hermetically closed against the people, and to be opened no more; unless, indeed, the right to change and radically to desert our public principles, and to advocate to-day what was denounced on yesterday, be the exclusive prerogative of the Senator from Kentucky

Yet, despite of the bold rebuke which Mr. Clay has publicly pronounced on his own former deliberate judgment in the premises, I persevere and persist in the con viction and shall endeavor to impress that conviction is the public mind, that if there be any thing persuasive in evidence, or clear in reasoning; faithful in history or impregnable in truth, then, the Federal Constitution does not confer, and the Fathers and Francers of the Constitution never designed that it should confer, any power on the General Government to incorporate a Na-FABIUS.

(From the Enquirer of June 25, 1839)
"NATIONAL BANK."
"We have recently noticed, as one of the significant signs of the times, a concerted movement by the Clay and Concervative coalition in favor of a National Bank. They have started from the 'balf-way house,' as we formerly predicted, and at the full speed of a fifty horse ocomotive into the gulf of Hamiltonian Federalism It is amusing to see how widely and cotemporaneously these prompted steps are taken, and how curiously—as in the panic of 1834, and the revulsion of 1837 -this movement has proceeded. Whether as a part of the scheme, or as mere premonitory symptoms, we have protested drafts of one bank institution-closing the doors of others-failure of one mercantile firm-cotton circular combinations to sustain others—denunciations of one measure or another of the Administration, instead of their own speculating follies-and over and above all the sinister croak, croak, croak, of all the automaton po liticians for an overshadowing National Bank.

"When the disease is excess, the cry is for more rum so Messrs Clay and Co. recur to their grand party stimulus, a National Bank
"We ask our readers to advert a moment to the fol-

lowing development of a few weeks.
"The yeomanry and mechanics, the friends of a really sound currency of a constitutional standard of value, as well as the advocates of a strict Jeffersonian construction of the Constitution, will see whither the combined Op-

position are seeking to lead them "I Only eighteen days ago, Mr. Dennis Smith, that bird of ill omen, comes out in the National Intelligences in favor of a National Bank, though expressing some misgivings that the project could not at present succeed *2. The letters of the New York Express correspond ent every few days teem with tirades against the exchanges and the currency, and with exhortations in favor of a National Bank

3. The Evening Star of the 12th instant, puts out the following feeler: " 'As a private enterprise, unconnected with extensive combination, the plan of making advances and suspend ing the immediate sale of cotton, may fairly be justified, and had the original circular been framed with a little more caution, all criticism upon the subject would pro-bably have been avoided. We are, however, glad that bably have been avoided. it has been published, as it has given rise to the examination of a subject of infinite importance to the Southern country; we mean the absolute necessity of a great moneyed institution, adequate to the bringing of the Southern crop to market, at a proper time, and under favorable circumstances.

"The South! ay, Virginia, South Carolina, &c., apprized by the new Whig and Conservative condition of the absolute necessity of a great monied institution!
"But the Editor grows bolder, and under the name of correspondent, on the 15th, says:

'I know but one way, and I defy any man to show another or better way.
""We must have a NATIONAL BANK. Stifle the matter as we will—indulge our party notions as we will, to this course we must come, if we have any regard for the good of the whole country."

"4 Even the bitter opponent of the Star in his own

city, but still the opponent of the Administration, hesi-tates not the same week to chime in on this point: "'Under the wholesome supervision of the U.S.'
Bank, this could not be the case. That institution, by demanding regular and prompt settlements of balances, kept the banks of the whole country within their prope spheres. The currency thus rendered regular, indivi dual exercise was left to the free exercise of its resources and general prosperity was the result. The necessity for this controlling power has been felt in different parts of and who only covenanted for a truce among themselves, the country in a great degree. In New England less, till their united vengeance could be poured on Mr Van because the Suffelk bank has uniformly acted as the re-The Cincinnati banks have recently attempted the same system with the banks whose operations are, by the course of trade, brought within their sphere of action. As the public become more awake to the necessity of a general regulator, the time for the establishment a National Bank, conducted in the manner of the U S. Bank, will approach more nearly. Until such period arrives, the mercantile classes will be subjected to ruin in their business by the speculative interference of monopolizing institutions

.5 This old Federal faith is re echoed anew from the interior of North Carolina by Messrs Clay and Rives's partisans, as may be seen by the following notice in the North Carolina Standard :

"A GREAT MEETING .- A meeting of Federal Whigh was held in Salisbury on the 25th ult. The meeting was called for the purpose of nominating Delegates to a conention, which was to nominate a candidate in opposition to Mr. Fisher. It was a complete failure, as we

hear from the Western Carolinian, being composed of the chairman and some ten or twelve others, after repeated notices given several days previous, and twice ringing the bell on that day. Several resolutions were dopted, among which was the following, which shows

the cloven loot of Federalism:

"Resolved, That this meeting is decidedly in favor of a National Bank, whenever it may be deemed by Con-

dress, has boldly recommended a National Bank

gress expedient to establish one.
"And yet the 'Whiga' pretend to ease nothing about a National Bank, and their presees in North Carolina are striving to cheat the people into this belief. Oh' the

deceptions of Federal Whiggery."

6. Governor Cannon, in a recent election eering ad-

MARRIAGES. Married, so the evening of the 2d inst., John Willis, Esq., to Luce, chiest daughter of Col. Ambroso Madison, all of Orango

DEATHS. Died, very auddenly, with no note of preparation to announce the fatal tidings, on the morning of the 4th July, in the 27st year of

In the twinking of an eye, she has been tora from hearts that leved her his mg, and bieed for her loss—

Death, ere thou hast kill'd another,
Fair and learned, and good as she,
Time shall throw a dart at thee. From Ben Johnson's lines,
On the Downger Countess of Pendroke.
Died, of congestive fever, at the residence of Mr. John Osborne,
Midland, Charlotte, Va., on the 25th ult., Mrs. ELIZABEH FosTER, widow of Geo. Foster, den's, of Prince Edward county, Va.,
in the seventy seventhy pair of her age. It is needless to eulogise the
dead; and it is for those alone who were acquainted with her to appreciate her loss. She patiently suffered under her afflictions and
calmly resigned herself to Him who gave and hath taken away.

By The Nashville papers will please copy.
Departed this life on the 25th of June lest, at the residence of
her son, in the county of Goochland, Va., Mrs. Susansan Lacy,
consort of the late Mathew Lacy, at the advanced age of 31 years.

By The Nashville and Memphia, Tean, papers will please copy. [From Ben Johnson's lines,

her uge, hiss Latia Monorcal, the youngest daughter of the late Juco) Mordecai, Eeq., of this city. She was remarkable fer surpassing beauty, for intellectual necessitishments highly cultivated by education, for sweetness of temper and simplicity of manners.

Ar The Nushville and Memphis, Tone., papers will please copy RICHMOND MARKETS -- July 8th, 1839.

Tobacco - Luga. \$5.50 a \$6.75; Leaf common, \$7.50 a \$8.50 and \$9; middling. \$9.50 a \$11.50; good, \$12 a 450; fine, \$15 a \$20; extra manufacturing qualities, \$16 a \$2150 Since the arrival of the Liverpool, common and middling qualities have been selling more readily at our quotations; no improvement in prices of good and fine.

FLOUR - \$5 50 sales WHEAT-\$1 10 per bushel, and we understand \$1 20 a \$1 25 may be had for the new crop, deliverable this

CORN-\$4 25 a \$4 50 per barrel.
WINFREE, WILLIAMSON & CO.

Managers' Office, Richmond, Va. RAWN Nos of Virginia Wheeling Lottery, No. 4, drawn 6th July, 1839: 21 11 74 5 55 66 14 8 28 32 53 13

Half Ticket, Nos. 11 21 74, entitled to the Capital

Prize of \$30,000, in the above Lottery, was sent to this [18-41] Hoyt's Bank of Fortune. RAWN Nos. of Virginia Wheeling Lottery, No. 9 4, drawn 6th July: 21 11 74 5 55 66 14 8 28 32 53 13

Several good prizes sold in the above, which will be cashed when presented. Next Saturday, FORTY THOUSAND TO BE DRAWN

CAUTION!! E are called on to caution the public, the Drug-giets in particular, against purchasing from any traveller, under whatever pretences they may be offered, any of DR. EVANS' INVALUABLE MEDICINES, as their unprecedented success in the cure of Consump-tion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiceness. Loss of Appetite. Palpitation of the Heart, Poins in the Head, Breast, Buck and Limbs, Dizziness, Restlesseness, and all diseases originating in the Stomack, Heart, Lungs, Liver, and their associate organs, &c., has caused a reckless Impostor, who it is ascertain been travelling through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Vir ginia, &c . to counterfeit and vend a deleterious imitation of EVANS' CAMOMILE AND APERIENT PILLS Therefore, in order to protect the public against the in-roads of such impositions, and to secure them the benefit which his Genuine Medicines never fuil in bestowing, he has caused the label of Evans' Camomile, &c., Pills,

to be entered according to act of Congress. "DR. WM. EVANS' SOOTHING SYRUP," an infallible remedy for the pain and sickness to which children are subject when cutting teeth, tested and approved by thousands of mothers and nurses, who have by its early application, not only prevented their children from suffering excruciating pain, but in many instances rescued them from death.

The public may rest assured that in every instance that comes within the knowledge of Dr Erans, or any of his agents, where the Counterfeit Medicines are purchased or rended, he will give them the earliest public notice of the imposition Already have proceedings both civil and criminal been instituted against several Druggists who have been detected, and their names will be laid before the public at an early date. THE BEST PROTECTION he can offer for the present is, to caution purchasers to obtain his Medicines from the

AGENTS ONLY. Richmond. JOSEPH GILL,

DR. GOODE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. These Pills are strongly recommended to the notice of the Ladies, as a sale and efficient remery in removing those complaints peculiar to their sex. They create appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and ner-yous headache, and are eminently useful in those complaints which distress females so much at the "turn of

These Pills have gained the sanction and approbation

of the most eminent physicians in the U. S., and many mothers can likewise testify to their extraordinary efficacy. To married females, whose expectations of the tenderest pledges of connubial happiness have been defeated, these Pills may be truly esteemed a blissfu boon. They soon renovate all functional debility, and if taken according to directions, obviate all morbid ac-DR. GOODE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS-are for all the following diseases: Suppression, irregularity or retention of the menses, fluor albus, chlorosis or green

sickness, costiveness, gravel, incontinence of nervous affection, hysterics. prolapsus uteri, or failing of the womb, and piles; also, pains in the side, chest, limbs, head, stomach or back; dimness, or confusion of sight; alternate flushes of heat and chilliness; tremors; watch ings; agitation; anxiety; bad dreams, and spasms. This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered as a purifier of the blood and fluids; it is superior to sarsaparilla, whether as a sudoric or JOSEPH GILL, Richmond, Interesting and applicable to the afflicted, with DIS-EASES OF THE STOMACH, OR NERVES-such

as Dyspepsia, either Chronic or Casual, under the worst symptoms of Restlessness; Consumption, whether of the Lungs or Liver; Jaundice, both Biliary and Spasmodic; Costiveness; Worms of every variety; Rheumatism, whether Acute or Chronic, logether with Gout, Scroll-la, pains in the head, back, limbs, and side; Typhus and Scarlet Fever, Putrid Sore Throat, Fever and Ague, Spasmodic Palpitation of the Heart and Arteries, Nervous Weakness, Hysterics, Tic Douloureux, Beartburn, Headache, Cough, the Common or Humid, and the Dry or the Whooping; Asthama, Gravel, and Dropsy.

The Blood has hitherto been considered by Empiricks

and others, as the great regulator of the human system, and such is the devotedness of the adherents to that erroneous doctrine, that they content themselves with the simple possession of this fallacious opinion, without enquiring into the primary sources from whence Life, Health and Vigour emanate, and vice versa, pain, sick-ness, disease and death. Dr. Hunt contends—and a moment's reflection will convince any reasoning mind of the correctness of his views-that the stomach, liver. and the associated organs are the primary and great re-gulators of health, and that the blood in very many instances is dependent on these organs, and medicine reaches THE ROOT OF THE DISEASE, the superficial anodynes usually prescribed, serve but as foils to cover the ravages of deep-rooted maladies. Un-der these convictions, at the expense of years of close ap-plication, the doctor has discovered a menteine whose searching powers are irresistible, and in prescribing, it is with a knowledge of its being a radical cure in the various diseases already enumerated, even if applied in the most critical cases, but he does not pretend to ascribe to Hunt's Botanic Pills, a supernatural agency, although from positive proofs within the knowledge of hundreds, he is prepared to shew, that when every other earthly remedy has been given up. Plust's Botanic Pills have never been known to fail in effecting two very gratifying results, that of raising from the bed of sickness and disease those who have tested their efficacy, and thus amply rewarding Dr Hunt for his long and anxious study to attain this perfection in the healing art. JOSEPH GILL. Agent, Richmond.

Dr. Erans' Camomile and Apertent Pills.

Erans' Fever and Ague Pills, " Erans' Soothing Surup,

Goode's Female Pills, " Hunt's Botonic Pills.

are entered according to act of Congress, and are rended only at 100, Chatham Street, New York, or at the regular C. Hall, Norfolk. E. E. Portlock, Portsmouth JOSEPH GILL. Richmond. Mortimer & Mowbray, Baltimore Jesse Perry, Suffolk.

Lewis Johnston, Washington, D. C. M. Thritt & Co., Petersburg, John N. Bell, Winchester, Va. William Dorsey, Martinsburg, Va. Edward McDowell, Fredericksburg, Va. E. Berkeley & Co., Harrington, J. Hardesty, Harrisonburg, Va. James Brown, Charleston, Va. C. & E. Dunkum, Lexington, Barret & McEntire, Charlottesville, Va. May 14